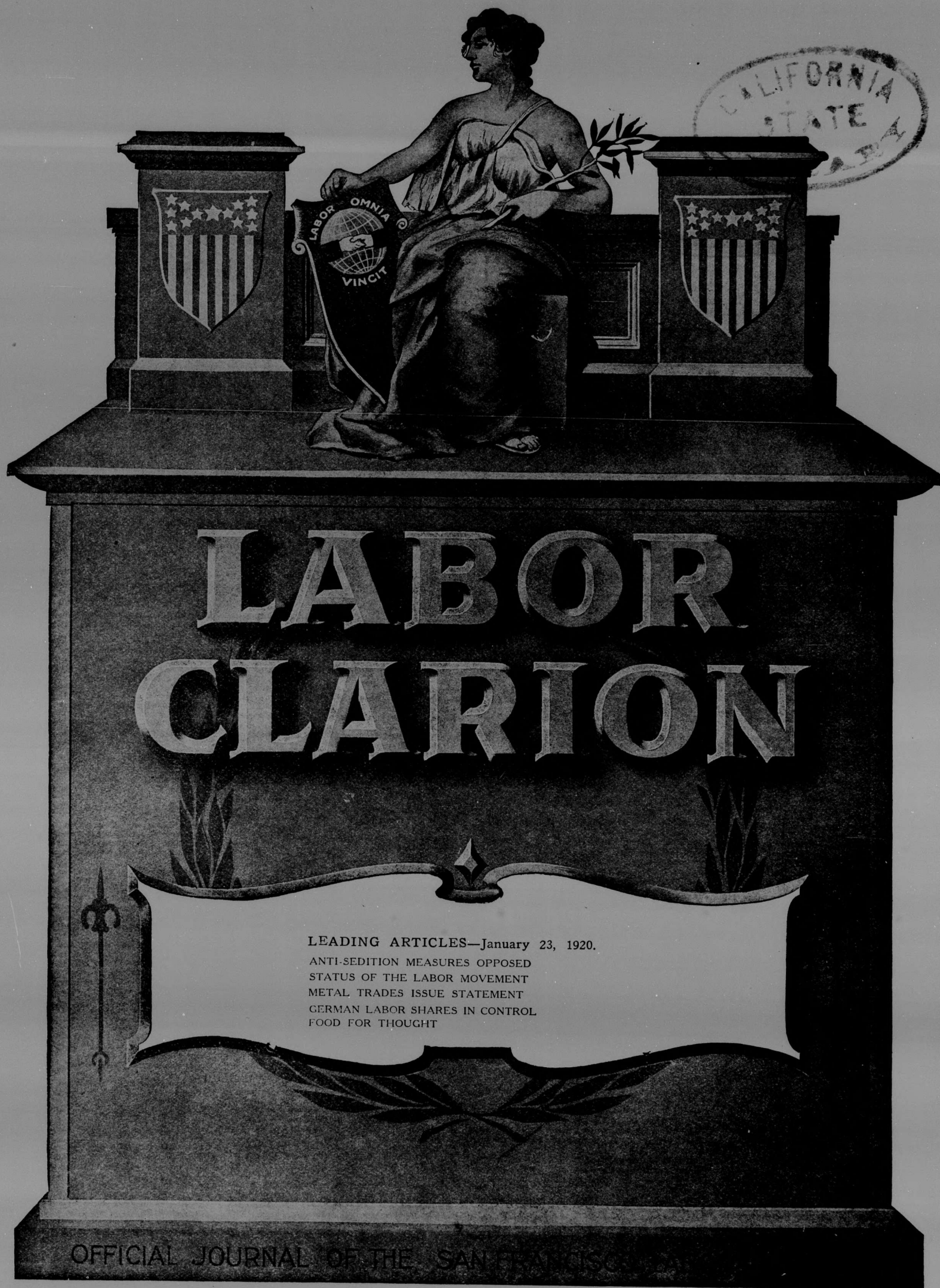


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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
 Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
 Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
 Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
 Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
 Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
 Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.
 Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
 Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
 Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
 Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
 Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
 Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
 Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
 Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
 Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
 Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
 Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
 James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
 Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
 Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
 Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
 Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
 Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
 Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
 Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
 Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
 Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
 Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
 Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
 Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
 Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
 Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
 Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
 Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
 Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
 Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.
 Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
 Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
 Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
 Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
 Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
 Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
 Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
 Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
 Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
 Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
 Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
 Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.
 Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
 Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
 Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
 Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
 Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
 Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
 Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
 Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
 Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
 Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
 Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
 Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
 Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
 Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
 Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
 Ladies' Garment Workers No. 134.
 Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
 Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
 Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
 Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
 Mailers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
 Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
 Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
 Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
 Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
 Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
 Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
 Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
 Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
 Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
 Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
 Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
 Pavers No. 19—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
 Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
 Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall.
 Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
 Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
 Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
 Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
 Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
 Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
 Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
 Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
 Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
 Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
 Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
 Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.
 Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 50 Clay.

S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
 Sall Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
 Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
 Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
 Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
 Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
 Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
 Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
 Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
 Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
 Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
 Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 28—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
 Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
 Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
 Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
 Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
 Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
 Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
 Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
 Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia.
 Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
 Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
 Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
 Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
 Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
 United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
 United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
 United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
 United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
 Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
 Waiters No. 36—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m.; 828 Mission.
 Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
 Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
 Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 204 Woolsey St.
 Water Workers—Labor Temple.
 Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
 Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XVIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1920

No. 51

Anti-Sedition Measures Opposed

Formal announcement that the American Federation of Labor would oppose "with whatever power it may possess" the enactment of the anti-sedition bills, pending in Congress, is made in a statement issued by Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation.

The attack of organized labor, its chieftain indicated, will be directed impartially against the Sterling bill, recently passed by the Senate, and against the Graham measure, based on suggestions of Attorney General Palmer and awaiting action by the House Rules Committee for a special rule to expedite consideration.

Referring to the two measures as one bill, President Gompers said its enactment "would violate the Constitution and rob the whole American people of their most cherished and basic guarantees of free government."

Gompers says:

It has been widely advertised that this measure protects free speech fully, but prevents advocacy of forcible revolution, Bolshevism and anarchy. In fact it would perpetrate an autocratic censorship over the entire American press. It can be used to kill free speech and free assembly.

It strikes a deadly blow at legitimate organizations of labor or any other progressive movement for the betterment of the masses, which may be opposed by the advocates of privilege and reaction.

We yield to no man, in public office or out, in our loyalty to the constitution and institutions of this republic; no self-respecting man has questioned or dare question that loyalty. We are for evolution, not for revolution; for ballots, not bullets; for a majority rule, not class dictatorship of Bolshevism, plutocracy or the profiteer.

We oppose this bill because every legitimate purpose for which it is framed is already covered by existing law. Its illegitimate features, which compose two thirds of the draft are utterly autocratic, imperialistic and un-American.

Referring to Attorney General Palmer's contention that "new laws are necessary to reach the individual who advocates opposition to the Government by violence, Gompers cited section four of the Penal Code, and asked:

If revolution is afoot, why has not the Department of Justice made prosecutions under that section?

Section five of the bill, unbelievable as it may seem, may be easily construed to mean, if, indeed, it does not make it, a crime, so vague and involved is the terminology, to wear in public any button of an organization whose purpose is to secure an amendment to the constitution of the United States or any existing Federal law.

Section six perpetuates the censorship of the postmaster general over all newspapers and printed matter. The so-called Borah amendment, providing a court review of the postmaster general's action, is sound in principle, but is inadequate to afford protection as a practical matter to a publisher against the autocratic action of the postmaster general.

More amazing still, the proviso sets up a censorship over any man's private correspondence by the postmaster general. It would be criminal, for example, for a man to send a letter advocating resistance to an injunction issued by a Fed-

eral judge ordering workers on strike to go back to work. Moreover, this section can be used to prevent the organization of colored labor on the grounds of inciting "racial prejudice, the intended or probable result of which appeal is to cause rioting, etc." No doubt advocacy of, or opposition to, the cause of Irish freedom would in some sections be prohibited.

Section seven would exclude from this country, even for libraries and investigators, a large portion of the labor literature of Europe.

Sections nine, ten and eleven contain a grave threat aimed at labor. Section nine makes unlawful every association which seeks, "directly or indirectly," to make political change by injury to private property. It is unhappily true that even a legitimate strike may result in indirect injury to the employers' private property right in his business. The recent steel and coal strikes were both falsely heralded as attempts to overthrow our Government.

If a hostile Federal judge should decide that any particular strike has a political end in view and the striking union is "affiliated with" the American Federation of Labor, the American Federation of Labor would be compelled at once to expel the striking union or itself become unlawful. And it would at once become a crime punishable by up to twenty years' imprisonment or up to \$20,000 fine, or both, for any person anywhere in the Nation to rent a hall or business office to any labor organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or to give or loan it money to send strike relief to starving women and children.

In general it is a bill against opinion and advocacy. It proposes to set up not a government of law, but of man, because under its vague and sweeping terms no man would know what the law is until the Federal judges interpret its meaning.

METAL STRIKERS ENJOINED.

Federal Judge Van Fleet last Monday issued a temporary injunction restraining the Boilermakers' Union, the Machinists' Union and about fifty members of those organizations charged with acts of violence, from picketing the Union Iron Works plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company.

The action was also made to apply to all other unions involved in the strike against the Union Iron Works in that they are enjoined from entering into a conspiracy to interfere with the operation of that plant.

"I do not like to issue injunctions in these cases," said Judge Van Fleet. "I have purposely continued this case in the hope that a settlement might be reached. There is no reason why a peaceful settlement could not be effected if both sides could modify their attitude.

"I am not unmindful of the present high cost of living which bears so heavily upon labor, from which source comes all of our material wealth, and I believe that in these days of the high cost of living the workers should receive the highest wage possible.

"However, I feel that the plaintiff is entitled to protection afforded by the law and I have no recourse but to grant the relief asked for."

The injunction was issued against the following union men specifically named in the com-

plaint filed by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation: M. A. Skierka, Joseph Sebastia, A. Jaggi, J. H. Beckmeyer, George Cullen, Frank C. Miller, Thomas F. Egan, J. W. Liniger, R. W. Burton, Dan White, M. J. McGuire, Jerry Hannigan, L. Miller, J. Kane, Peter Finley, Edward Nolan and others, and also the Machinists' Union and the Boilermakers' Union.

Judge Van Fleet also said that the injunction would be made to apply to all other unions involved in the strike to the extent of preventing them from entering into a conspiracy to interfere with the operation of the Union Iron Works plant.

"This is the most peaceful strike in the history of San Francisco," declared John L. McNab, who, with Timothy Healy, represented the defendants.

McNab defied counsel for the plaintiff to cite any specific case of violence since the strike was called October 1st. "It is a peaceful withdrawal from labor," said McNab, who added that not only have the union men refrained from engaging in picketing or acts of violence but have done their utmost to prevent acts of violence. McNab said that any acts of violence committed were by outsiders.

R. P. Henshall, attorney for the plaintiff, cited the fact that it is the Government asking for the protection of the law, as much Government work is being done at the Union Iron Works. He insisted that picketing is being carried on by the unions and in interfering with the successful operation of the Union Iron Works plant they are retarding Government work.

Henshall said that the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation could not legally concede the demands of the union men for an increased wage, as it would be a violation of the corporation's contract with the Government.

"That is not true, your honor," said McNab, "as we can prove that the company has repeatedly offered a greatly increased wage to men if they would return to work."

Thirty additional affidavits setting forth alleged acts of violence committed by alleged union men on strike were filed by the plaintiff. Most of these affidavits set forth that strikers had called the men at work vile names.

McNab denied in toto all charges of violence, and said the specific cases had occurred in sections of the city remote from the Union Iron Works and by men who were in no way connected with organized labor nor involved in the strike. He said that the only charge that could be brought against the union men was that of "peaceful picketing," which McNab explained was legal.

Judge Van Fleet declared that "peaceful picketing" is a violation of the law and that "peaceful picketing" usually leads to acts of violence and rioting.

Following the meeting of the Iron Trades Council last Monday night, D. J. White, a representative of the Council, said:

"The unions engaged in the shipyard strike have no recourse other than to comply with the injunction, but injunctions never dug any coal and they won't build any ships."

STATUS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

By John E. Bennett.

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PART II.**The Centripetal Trend in the World of Business.**

While the protective system with its centripetal force, or trend, was, after the year 1880, causing the laborers of the Nation to scramble into protective unions in order that defenses might be interposed against wage cuts, and as far as possible, dismissals, the cause of this phenomenon was less spectacular, hence less apparent. It was due to the force or trend drawing industry into a lesser number of units. It was centralizing industry into few hands.

Thus we note in the domain of fabrications, the number of manufacturing establishments in the United States in 1879, the population being 50,155,783, was 253,852. They employed 2,732,595 persons, and the value of their products was \$5,369,579,191. In 1914, with the population of the country estimated at 100,000,000, the number of establishments was 275,791. They employed 7,036,337 persons, and the value of their products was \$24,246,434,724.

In thirty-five years the number of establishments had increased but 21,939, or less than 9%, while the population had increased about 100%; the value of the product had increased 351%, and the number of employees had increased 157%. Had the centralizing force not existed in industry, squeezing out the small fry and expanding the large, but had business grown along on the basis of 1879, there must have been in 1914 at least 507,164 establishments in the country instead of 275,791. Nay, there must, indeed, have been many more; for in those thirty-five years hundreds of new objects and substances had been contrived or discovered, each of which formed the basis of additional establishments employing labor. The centralizing force was sufficient to counteract all this initiative and to prevent growth of establishments in many of the industrial lines that existed in 1879.

We may get a glimpse of this operation of the trend by noting the career of the leading manufacturing industry of the Nation, that of iron and steel. In 1879 there were 792 such establishments, with a product valued at \$296,557,685; while in 1914 the number of establishments had dropped to 587, with a product valued at \$1,236,318,548. Little, however, can be told from money values; for it is probably a fact that the values of some units of product were twice or more as high in 1914, compared with what they were in 1879, and this despite the introduction meanwhile of many inventions tending to lessen the cost of production.

A part of the method by which these concentrations were effected is exemplified in the Standard Oil Trust, organized in 1882. Various competing companies consolidated into a single big concern, and through local under-cutting in prices, the control of banks and transportation lines, it effaced its competitors so effectively that it came to control over 90 per cent of the business. The pace thus set by the Standard Oil was followed by about all other large concerns. The railroads developed a "holding company" scheme called the Northern Securities Company, which comprised the Hill, Harriman, and Morgan interests, thereby controlling about all the railroads of the country. The era of big business had definitely begun.

The condition produced by this centralizing process came to be recognized as distinctly an evil. Its quality was to close the door of opportunity to the entrepreneur through crushing out competition. The economists did not know the cause of the phenomenon; they did not even recognize any such general state as centralization in industry; they were hence unable to explain the condition, and unable to furnish any

guidance to the statesmen as to what legislation should be adopted to dissolve it; and they had not the slightest idea whither the influence was carrying the country or the world, for it was proceeding in all nations alike.

Where ignorance prevails in the presence of a hurtful phenomenon, force always will be employed to resist it. Nothing, however, in human history has been so often proved as that force can not suppress either an abstract doctrine or a sociological phenomenon. Society has been employing force in suppressing crime since civilization began, and there is likely as much of it today in the world as there ever was. Human experience, nevertheless, does not prevent resort to such use of force by civilized nations. What is there aimed at is not to extirpate the evil, but to extinguish the actor. The doer so smited, society thinks there is an end on it. They are much mistaken.

The first protective measure by which Congress sought to combat the effects of the trend was the Interstate Commerce Commission created in 1889; close on the heels of this was the Sherman Act, passed the year following. The purpose of these acts was to make it a crime for men to do the things which the sociological condition was constantly moving them to do in the order of their businesses. These men at whom the laws were aimed were in business. Business consists of the furtherance of self through the pursuit of gain; and in this pursuit the mind travels by paths of least resistance. While doing this in the most earnest and ample way their acts devolved them as individuals into public nuisances, into persons injurious to society, so that laws must need be enacted to put them into jail should they continue doing their business in such natural ways. It is the quality of the Centripetal Trend of the Protective System that all men in their natural course of co-operating with each other to the end severally of acquiring livings, are thereby made destructive of each other, are made enemies of each other, and this continues until the process culminates in actual war. Not always do the embattled hosts divide on lines of injury to persons or to groups within the nation; often the stranger from afar appears with his myriads at the nation's border. How is it that he comes? What is it that brings him here? Is it possible that the same force, that same trend, which caused the enactment of the Sherman law caused also that mighty throng of the Teutonic tribes to hurl through the environs of Belgium on the high roads to France? It is even so. And why it is thus we shall later see.

With its valiant Attorney-Generals, the Washington administrations assailed these combines, and the Supreme Court of the United States started in upon a glorious career of trust-busting which sent the Standard Oil concern smithereening into its component entities, and the Harvester Trust and the Steel Trust and the Tobacco Trust and divers others shared the same "fate." They were kind fates, however, quite of the Fata Scribenda order, where the Roman goddess wrote down what the condemned desired; for in each instance the atoms of dissolution into which the respective trusts were resolved by the Court's decrees, straightened themselves out with no loss to their creditors, with extremely high profits consequent to their stockholders, while they severally enjoyed quite as much monopoly as they had held before.

The futility of these episodes of force—this Sherman Act, Interstate Commerce Commission and their court decrees—soon became manifest to the Government. They did not prevent the throttling of industry to its ends by the big concern. Ever more stringent laws were required. In 1914 the Clayton Act was passed, and in the same year we had the birth of the Trade Commission. Then came the war. Under the extra-



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ordinary powers devolved upon it by the public peril the Government put all industry in a strait-jacket. Every man in business took his orders from Washington. The trend had been to centralize industry and suppress production. The Government's action was to try to decentralize industry and to increase production. Thousands of new enterprises suddenly sprang up. But they were not sufficient. Unconscious of the meaning of its acts the Government itself hooked on to the great vortex of centralization; for it directed the whirl into the bowels of the State. The railroads passed from their group of controls into possession of the Government. So did the telegraphs and the telephones. There were Government manufactures at Hog Island and in the Carolinas. The destiny of all industry under the influence of the trend is the State. And then what? Of this, more later!

It might seem that it would make no difference to the labor world whether industry was conducted in many or few establishments, so long as the number of people employed was not lessened, and as good wages were paid by the big concerns as by the small plant which it absorbed. Statistics show that as industry centralized into few concerns the number of employees did not grow less, but became more; and wages did not go down, but they rose. What, however, was occurring to the laborers was precisely that which was occurring to the entrepreneurs. It was contracting the region of opportunity to get livings. To the laborer it was the lessening of the number of employers who used to bid against each other to get labor, thereby offering a rate of wages at which the laborer could live. While this bidding was never keen enough to raise wages to a price that would hold men back from emigrating from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and from Ohio to the far west, yet they were thereby raised to a height that many would accept so that there was at least no stampede thither. Hence in addition to the bidding of the entrepreneurs against each other to get labor, they also had to bid against opportunities for the men in society. These opportunities prior to 1875 had always been numerous. They pinched out, however, as 1880 was neared. After 1880 opportunities began to get very scarce, so that unemployment appeared, periodically becoming greater, until in 1912-13 it had attained huge proportions.

With the orifices of opportunity closed, the competing employer eliminated, and the industry in the hands of a few gigantic employers who were practically consolidated through parceling territory and conducting things under agreements, the individual laborer was less than a cipher, if such numerical vacuity can be expressed.

Under this state of things the laborer was being repeatedly impinged against the employer by the rising cost of living. This cost, fluctuating prior to 1896, began to move forward in unbroken course commencing with that year. In 1896 the index per centage figures were 77.78; in 1917 they were 169.56 and still rising. With momentary slumps in the products of agriculture they will continue to rise, despite Attorney-General Palmer and others, until there ensues what I shall hereafter show!

To meet effectively the hard, small knots into which the heads of industry had been drawn, the laborers were compelled to become in like manner centralized. The individual union, the local union, became incapable of furnishing to its members the necessary protection. To make their demands heard and respected the laborers of an entire industry had to be shaped as a single power. Hence we had the nationalized union. Then came many national unions gathered into one concern—the A. F. of L., which now is said to have over 4,000,000 members, while the railroad laborers drew into great brotherhoods. Labor must needs centralize as "capital" had

centralized. So we have huge aggregations of human beings fronting each other, each intent on getting livings for their respective units. How will they do it? Democratic management, say the college professors. Plumb Plan say the laborers. "We shall have none of it at all," say the entrepreneurs, "we want only law and order" that is, the force of the state to maintain things as they are. While they are thus contending, another entity arises, toward which both turn face, for he issues from both the camps. This is the Communist, parlor and red, whom we know as the Bolsheviki; and he cries: "What think ye of me?"

Macaulay tells us that Dante, saw in the pit of Malabar a man and a serpent, erect and gaze at each other. And slowly the man changed into the serpent and the serpent changed into the man! Shall there be in the realm of industry this hell-bound metamorphosis? There shall not be if reason and not force is to rule the destinies of mankind.

THANKS Y. M. C. A.

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, has written a letter to Richard R. Perkins, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, expressing the appreciation of the Federation for the declared attitude of the Y. M. C. A. in refusing to furnish strikebreakers in times of strikes or industrial disturbances.

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METAL TRADES ISSUE STATEMENT.

The following statement to the press and the public bearing on the alleged graft in the construction of Government vessels in Pacific shipyards, and the relationship of the present strike and wages controversy to the Government contracts, was issued by the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council:

A meeting of the general strike committee of the Shipyards and Metal Trade Workers of the San Francisco Bay district, held at the Labor Temple of San Francisco, considered the sensational charges of graft uncovered in the shipyards by the Federal Government operatives. It decided to call together the mechanics, leading men and foremen of the different shipyards and secure all the facts in the possession of the workers to be later submitted in the form of a report to United States Government authorities.

There are hundreds of cases in connection with this alleged system of graft, which have come directly under the observance of the mechanics and laborers in the yards. This matter will be drafted into affidavit form and data given to show just why the strikers of the San Francisco district have refused to give any credence to statements of the employing shipbuilders in the matter of the cost of work and efficiency in production.

The men who built the ships during the war and who are now on strike stand ready to maintain that which the capitalists now enjoy, namely, the principles of collective bargaining and to uphold agreements which the shipbuilders signed in apparent good faith.

The recent rotten condition alleged in Mare Island is just another part of this vicious system, wherein thousands of employees who never drove a rivet, stood behind an anvil, or assembled an engine, have been rated under Government awards and their labor charged as a direct cost against the building of ships.

Mr. Powell, vice-president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, arrives in our city and tells the citizens that production is almost normal, and that these recent recruits in the shipbuilding industry are doing wonders in efficiency. The strikers would like to ask if the class of work we know to be going on in the yards is being paid for under the cost plus system? For evidently if it is then the shipbuilders are no doubt able to keep it up with the Government's money, if we are to believe the exposures which have caused such a stir and rushing activity between the employing shipbuilders the last few days.

In defense of the mechanics and shipbuilders who have followed the industry for years it is only fair to state that during the war every kind of man was recruited, without regard to ability or experience, as long as he had two hands. A great number of these men so recruited were pure and simple draft evaders and only took up space in the yards and on the pay rolls, but their time sheets were handed to the Government, with 10 per cent added, and this made a handsome profit to the employers.

The strikers are the experienced shipbuilders on the Pacific Coast and they were the ones who built "the bridge of ships" which made possible and successful America's fight on the Fields of Flanders.

The crisis is now over and the men who built these ships are now told that their organizations are all wrong, that the wages that were agreed upon are impossible, and that men who do not know where the keel of the ship is are the real shipbuilders, and that this class of men is to be depended upon to organize and institute a wonderful new plan, called the "American Plan," which a few employers sat down and wrote out by themselves. "We, the strikers, ask the citizens of San Francisco and America if this is the kind

of industrial democracy that men by the millions have died for?

No stone has been left unturned by the strikers to bring about an understanding and adjustment of the present trouble. Congressman John I. Nolan was here and conferred with commercial ship employers and builders, and every known proposition was advanced by him with the consent of the representatives of the men to try and bring about a settlement.

The employers have refused to listen to any proposition other than their own; which is their so-called "American Plan." Having formulated this plan they now say, "This is our plan, take it or leave it." In spite of this autocratic attitude, Mr. Gauthier, general executive board member of the machinists, again conferred with Bethlehem officials a few days ago in a last and final endeavor before leaving the city for the East to try and see if some common ground could be reached. Mr. Gauthier was unable to bring about any general conference, nor would the shipbuilders consider any plan that he submitted.

The metal trades strikers are willing to enter any conference which may be arranged and consider any proposition which could be advanced as a solution of the present strike.

Some time ago we announced in a public statement to the "press" that we were willing

to put the case in the hands of three judges appointed by the State of California. No notice has been taken of this offer!

The Puget Sound shipbuilders, however, did not consider their agreement a mere scrap of paper, but loyally lived up to the stipulated conditions and their signatures were backed up as men of honor would do and these plants are in operation as a consequence.

Our policy is an American policy, in that it allows that where two parties have a dispute each side has a right to be heard. We hold that employers' policy as printed in advertisements in which they state, "We repeat again, no agreements would be made and no conferences have or will be held," is a policy autocratic in the

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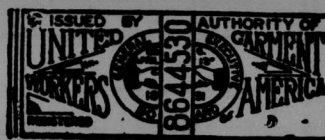
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LOS ANGELES

SACRAMENTO

extreme and seems like a decree of the ex-kaiser or a ukase of the dead czar. If this is their stand that no conferences or agreements will be allowed to stand as the expression in general in this district, then we have gone back fifty years in the history of our country and must admit that there is no solution to a labor difficulty except through the arbitrament of industrial warfare.

Organized labor in the San Francisco Bay district holds dear the history and traditions of the American people and believes in that first law of democracy, "That governments derive their just powers from the consent of the people, and that there shall be no taxation without representation, either in political or industrial affairs."

We, the strikers, contributed liberally to the cause during the war, by purchasing Liberty Bonds to carry it on and are we now going to allow the United States Steel Trust to tell this community which we have built up, just under what conditions we must continue to work and live!

Now these are the true facts in this controversy, and all the trade unionists involved in this strike do hereby appeal to the public, as fair-minded people, to judge for themselves.

NOW ADMITS ERROR.

Congressman Schuyler Merritt, of Connecticut, made a speech in Congress on October 28, in which he quoted an extract from a speech purported to have been made by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America. Merritt said the speech of Lewis was proof of a combination between the coal miners and the operators to control wages and coal prices as against the public. He cited the Lewis speech for the purpose of showing that the policy of the United Mine Workers was such as to make the organization illegal and a violator of the anti-trust law. He said there was no question but that there was a conspiracy between the miners and the operators with this end in view. During the progress of the recent soft coal strike Judge Anderson, of the Federal court at Indianapolis, called the Federal grand jury in session and instructed it to make a thorough investigation of the coal industry, with a view to ascertaining whether there was a conspiracy between the miners and the operators in restraint to trade. The court called the attention of the grand jury to the speech made by Congressman Merritt and quoted the extract from the Lewis speech as it was given by Merritt.

When President Lewis read the instructions given by Judge Anderson he said he never made the speech in question, nor did he ever utter the sentiments quoted by Merritt. He said the statements did not represent his views, and that Merritt was mistaken in saying that he had ever made such a speech. Lewis wrote Merritt a letter informing him of his mistake and demanding a retraction. He insisted that Merritt acknowledge on the floor of Congress that he was mistaken, also that he communicate this fact to Judge Anderson.

Merritt has written Mr. Lewis a letter admitting that he was mistaken and that Lewis never made the speech. He said that investigation disclosed that the statements which he charged to John L. Lewis were made 19 years ago by Tom L. Lewis, who was then an official of the United Mine Workers. Merritt did not say in his letter that he would apologize on the floor of Congress, or that he would so advise Judge Anderson, but President Lewis believes he will do so. When he was informed of the contents of Congressman Merritt's letter making the retraction, President Lewis said:

"I was astounded and mortified when I read Merritt's speech wherein he quoted something

that I was supposed to have said. Of course I never made any such statement, and it is unfortunate that Merritt should have charged it to me. He misled Judge Anderson into calling the attention of the Federal grand jury to the statement, and the judge issued instructions to the grand jury to make a thorough investigation. But Merritt now admits that he was mistaken, and says the statement was made 19 years ago by Tom L. Lewis instead of myself. Tom L. Lewis has been out of the miners' union for many years, and is now the commissioner for the coal operators of West Virginia. His efforts in recent years have tended toward destruction of the miners' union, therefore I do not feel that anything he might say now or anything that he said in 1901 can be regarded as representing the present policies of this organization. Congressman Merritt's admission of his mistake also is further proof of how the public has been misled and misinformed about the coal miners throughout all of the recent controversy. It should convince the public that it cannot believe all of the things that have been said about the miners."

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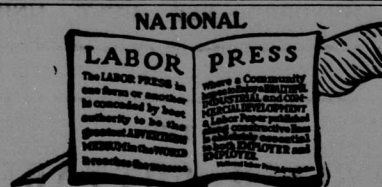


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ASSOCIATION

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1920.

A short while ago a bomb was found in Berkeley and the Chronicle was quick to publish the broad insinuation that it had been planted by striking union men. It later developed that the "bomb" was a prank of a couple of school boys. Now when newspaper stories are going the rounds to the effect that shipbuilders on the Pacific Coast have defrauded the Government out of hundreds of millions of dollars the same paper cautions that "It will be best to wait and see just what the facts are." Truly it makes a difference whose ox is gored by charges, if a laboring man is accused guilt should be assumed at once, while on the other hand if a capitalist is accused the facts should be awaited before forming an opinion. Wonder if this paper ever notices its brazen inconsistency, or is it so callous that it does not care what the mass of the people think of it so long as it can serve the interests of capital?

Would it be to the interest of the governments of the world to have the cost of living reduced? They borrowed billions of dollars the purchasing power of which was considerably less than 50 cents. If the cost of living were to fall to a pre-war level these governments would be compelled to pay their debts with a 100-cent dollar, thus more than doubling their obligations, because as a final proposition debts are paid in commodities. The United States, of course, would be less influenced by this consideration than many other nations because we loaned large sums to other countries and if in collecting the debt we were to get two yards of cloth where we only loaned one we would be the gainer. Besides the money we borrowed and used ourselves was borrowed from our own people and they would enjoy the benefit of the increased cost to the government, while in the case of Great Britain, France, Italy and some others the people would be compelled to produce two units to be paid to the people of the United States where they only borrowed one. We are not arguing against a reduction in the cost of living, but are merely pointing to a fact that must be obvious to students of finance.

Food for Thought

In his report to the Twenty-third Convention of the International Seamen's Union held in this city last week President Andrew Furuseth put into a few words what should come like a sermon from the Mount to the trade unionists of this country. If the newer and less experienced members of unions would only take these words and ponder over them carefully and seriously the progress of the labor movement would be much more rapid than at any time in the past and many serious setbacks would be avoided. He said:

"The road traveled has been stony under foot and thorny on the sides. The conscious struggle was here in the earlier days. The battles were many and bitter. Defeat after defeat with a victory now and then. Mistakes and blunders were committed, and we suffered for them. We learned some things from the mistakes; but as new men came along, we were compelled to go over the same ground time and time again."

"Mistakes and blunders were committed and we suffered for them. We learned some things from the mistakes, but as new men came along, we were compelled to go over the same ground time and time again."

What a world of truth there is in that assertion, and it does not apply only to the Seamen's Union, but to every labor organization that has existed for any length of time. New men come into the movement, ignorant of the experiences of the past, and plunge it headlong into certain disaster very frequently. Always men who know the movement, who have gone through the trials and tribulations that are always with it, fight to prevent the advice of the inexperienced being followed, sometimes successfully, but often without avail.

The newcomer is very often a fluent talker and has as an audience many who know no more about the movement than he does himself. In addition to this his remedy is always one that seems on the surface to be easy of achievement and one that is going to give immediate return. The members are impatient and want quick action, and the greenhorn is always able to point the way to get it. These inexperienced men, under such circumstances, will rush in roughshod where angels would fear to tread even lightly and ninety-nine times out of a hundred go down to disastrous defeat. There probably is not an organization in the labor movement that has not had its progress retarded time after time by just such tactics on the part of those who do not know the game they are playing and who, as a rule, can take problems that have puzzled the best minds in the movement for years and solve them in the twinkling of an eye. The greenhorn is always pointing out new discoveries of means by which the labor movement may take long strides forward without much difficulty. The fact that the same scheme has been presented thousands of times in the past is of no concern to the newly hatched unionist whose pride would be injured were he to admit that he might be mistaken.

Greenhorns of the kind described have often broken the hearts of men who have struggled patiently for years to build up an organization and get it in a position where it can be of real service to the workers only to see it wrecked by following the foolish advice of the inexperienced. Some of the ablest men the labor movement has produced have been driven out of the movement because of the hopelessness of fighting the dreams of ignorant world savers. Only the lionhearted are able to continue year after year in the struggle against obstacles that men deliberately place in their own paths on the advice of incapables. Many a good man has thrown up his hands and quit with the thought in mind that there was no use in trying to save men from themselves.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

James Duncan, secretary of the Seattle Labor Council, is a candidate for mayor of Seattle. We do not know Seattle politics sufficiently well to predict his election or otherwise, but we do admire his courage and suggest that he be decorated with the red badge emblematic of his fidelity to the One Big Idea—the James Duncan plan of advertising.

The refusal of the New York legislature to seat five duly elected socialists is a national scandal, and cannot be countenanced by any true-blooded American of whatever creed or party. It is an exhibition of reactionary hysteria, due to fear of the breaking of a social revolution. We fear that recent anarchistic and really revolutionary movements in this country, fostered by foreign money and propaganda, will derive comfort and immunity through this egregious blunder of maddened standpatism.

Judge R. M. Webster of the Superior Court of Spokane, Wash., is reported issuing injunctions against the membership of the I. W. W. making such also run against any person "whose identity may hereafter be disclosed." Inasmuch as the State of Washington has a criminal syndicalism law, it would seem sufficient to the ends of justice, that even I. W. W.'s be accorded a trial at law before a jury, to ascertain the fact if members of that organization are a revolutionary organization plotting to overthrow our system of government by force and violence. This injunction business is certainly overdone and constitutes itself a grave danger to free and democratic institutions.

A new national epoch was entered by the United States with the striking of midnight, January 16, 1920. Some good citizens think the Eighteenth Amendment is all right, in fact more foolproof than the Fourteenth which while it freed the negro slaves also freed the big corporations and the employing class from too close regulation by the state legislatures. No blessing, however, seems to come without bringing its evil counterpart. The negroes became "equals" with the poor white trash, and now the workingmen lose their beer "concurrently" with the rich keeping their cellars full of the choicest wines and liquors. In addition to a bigger navy and greater army as a result of our failure to adopt the league of nations, we are already confronted with the necessity of establishing a numerous and costly Snoopers' Legion, maintained by the Government, to enforce national prohibition that prohibits in spots only. In its young life, the Eighteenth Amendment has already rewarded the itching palms of the legal profession. And if we guess right, a whole group of new legal questions will be raised under section two of the amendment, which reads: "The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent jurisdiction to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Nobody knows just what "concurrent" means under this amendment, no more than what "equal" means under the Fourteenth, so there is a fine chance that litigation under the Eighteenth will become as big a business as rules under the Fourteenth. The word concurrent upsets all previous usage and law in the enforcement of constitutional provisions. Congress is no longer to be paramount in the legislative field on this question. We can see what a mess it will bring about, when forty-eight legislatures set about to determine whether the workingman shall have his beer or not.

WIT AT RANDOM

Aunt Nellie—Well, Bobbie, dear, did you see Santa Claus this time?

Bobby—No, auntie; it was too dark to see him, but I heard what he said when he knocked his toe against the bedpost.—London Tit-Bits.

Nancy was saying her prayers. "And, please, God," she petitioned, "make Boston the capital of Vermont."

"Why, Nancy!" exclaimed her shocked mother. "What made you say that?"

"Cause I made it that way on my examination-papers today and I want it to be right."—The American Legion Weekly.

Johnny—These pants that you bought for me are too tight.

Mother—Oh, no, they aren't.

Johnny—They are too, mother. They're tighter'n my own skin.

Mother—Now Johnny, you know that isn't so.

Johnny—It is, too. I can sit down in my skin, but I can't sit down in my pants.—Boys' Life.

Possibly the apex of sarcasm or something was reached the other day when Jones took his flivver to a repair shop and asked the man there what was the best thing to do with it.

The repair-man looked the car over in silence for several minutes, after which he grasped the horn and tooted it. "You've got a good horn there," he remarked quietly. "Suppose you jack it up and run a new car under it?"—Boston Transcript.

Improved Mathematics. The teacher had been explaining fractions to her class. When she had discussed the subject at length, wishing to see how much light had been shed, she inquired:

"Now, Bobby, which would you rather have, one apple or two halves?"

The little chap promptly replied:

"Two halves."

"Oh, Bobby," exclaimed the young woman, a little disappointedly, "why would you prefer two halves?"

"Because then I could see if it was bad inside."—The Queenslander (Brisbane Australia).

First Office Boy — I told the boss to look at the dark circles under my eyes and see if I didn't need a half day off.

Second Office Boy—What did he say?

First Office Boy — He said I needed a bar of soap.—The American Legion Weekly.

One of the Texan friends of Representative Cooper met him the other day. "You smoke, don't you?" he asked.

"Sometimes," said Cooper.

"Take this," remarked the Texan. "This is something like a cigar."

Cooper took the weed, lighted it, and puffed three or four times.

"Yes," he assented, "this is something like a cigar. What is it?"—New Orleans Lawyer and Banker.

While he was making his way about his platoon one dark night a sergeant heard the roar of a "G. I. Can" overhead and dived into a shell-hole. It was already occupied by a private, who was hit full in the wind by the non-com's head. A moment's silence—a long, deep breath, and then—

"Good Lord, is that you, Sarge?"

"That's me."

"Thank Heaven! I was just waiting for you to explode."—The American Legion Weekly.

MISCELLANEOUS

IN DEFENSE OF OMAR KHAYYAM.

By Henry B. Lister.

(Mr. Henry B. Lister, who has recently published a new interpretation of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, which shows that Omar wrote his great poem as a protest against Prohibition rigidly enforced by the conquering Turks has received the following criticism from a celebrated Doctor of Philosophy, noted for his adherence to the cause of the dries:

My Dear Lister:—I have read the poem. The best compliment I can pay it, is that as verse it deserves a better cause than that offered by the philosophy of life advocated by Omar. Some great Greek Philosopher—I care not his name—once pointed out the pity of it that the best of art only too frequently was produced by misguided men.

To this Mr. Lister immediately replied in Rubai, ruba'i being a quatrain in which the first, A sufi doctor, waxing red and hot, second and fourth lines rhyme. In anger shouted: all this stuff is rot, And this degraded poet of the vine, Is far the worst of all the wretched lot.

Quoth poet, in my callow youth I learned, The blood of Christ to mellow wine was turned, A holy bishop told me this as truth, And told me disbelievers would be burned.

And now that I the blood of Christ extol, They tell me I'm a lost, degraded soul, O Allah, who is right and who is wrong, For Christians now condemn the flowing bowl.

Now earthly laws and heavenly mandates clash, The saintly call the blood of Jesus trash, For sacramental purpose, good, they say, Alas my logic falls with heavy crash.

To ban the wine that we have sung so long, The arm of law is rendered fierce and strong, Now innocence presumed is guilt assured, No jury gives its verdict, right is wrong.

Ah, well, right is wrong and wrong is right, If love is hatred or the day is night, Why kick against the pricks, all turns to dust, Poor we must tremble at the power of might.

The quivering lamb is in the tiger's maw, Our observation shows that nature's law, From flea to elephant, from fish to fowl, Exalts the longest tooth, the sharpest claw.

A PRINTERS' STRIKE IN 1534

The first printers' strike on record occurred in 1534 at Paris, France. The king, Francis the First, had on February 23rd of that year restricted the number of printing licenses to twelve. Business increased, however, rapidly and there was a great scarcity of skilled workers. The latter formulated demands for higher wages and better food, which demands were considered outrageous and were refused by the employers. Many conferences were held between the contending parties, but a great deal of turmoil in the business existed until August 31, 1539, when a police regulation was issued that among other things in section 6 forbade the workers using any "tric," (a word invented by the printing employees and used by them as a signal to quit work).—L'Information Ouvriere et Sociale.

Do not trade with "The Emporium" because it denies to its employees the right to belong to the labor movement.

CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

An All-American Farmer-Labor Co-operative Congress has been called to meet in Chicago February 12th to 14th. Farmers, Labor Unions and Co-operative Organizations are invited to send delegates. Like similar gatherings the prospectus of the congress contains a statement of principles, among which we note this plank, containing the essence of the co-operative movement: to co-ordinate, co-operate effort among the various producing and distributing groups of co-operators to the end that speculation, profiteering and all unnecessary intermediary trading and jobbing in the necessities of life should be eliminated, and that there should be established, as nearly as possible, direct buying and selling between original producers and ultimate consumers."

NEW STEEL CAMPAIGN.

In the most of the great organizing campaigns of the past resulting in strikes in which a decisive victory has not been gained, it has been the practice to drop the work, close the offices, withdraw the organizers and wait for the next opportunity. This frequently did not occur for ten or a dozen years.

In the steel campaign a radically different program had been decided upon by the international unions that have carried on the great co-operative effort of the past year and a half. Now that the active phase of the steel strike is at an end, it is proposed to begin developing the next phase at once.

Offices are to be maintained and the organizers will stay on the ground. Efforts will be immediately started to perfect the organization of the local unions that were formed during the big drive, and in a few months time it is believed the steel workers will be in better shape than just preceding the strike.

The spirit being shown among the strikers is without a parallel in the history of the labor movement. They are confident and aggressive. They feel they have won a victory over the greatest combination of capital ever organized. They have stopped the great steel mills. They have made the nation give ear to their grievances. They have seen their story told in magazines and from the great public forums. They have seen leaders in religion, social reform and public affairs espouse their cause. They radiate an atmosphere of self-confidence.

The first organizing campaign was a plunge into uncharted seas. There were few if any points of contact between the workers and the organizers. The magnitude of the employers' opposition was unknown. The extent local officials would go in denying the workers their rights of free speech and free assembly had to be learned by painful experience. Now all this is changed. There are countless means of getting in touch with the men in the steel mills. It is possible to measure and circumvent the hostility of the companies. Public municipal officials have to a great extent been obliged to respect the nation-wide protests that went up against their tyrannical usurpations of authority.

Moreover, organized labor no longer shakes its head when there is talk of organizing the steel workers. The accomplishments of the past year and a half completely upset the gloomy opinions of a certain few in the labor movement that the steel trust was bigger than the American Federation of Labor. So the new campaign starts with more confidence, on the part of the organized workers than was the case in the first attempt. Consequently it will be more vigorously supported.

Transfer your account from "The Emporium" to some other store. It has no union clerks, office help, or other employees affiliated to the unions of their respective crafts.

GERMAN LABOR SHARES IN CONTROL.

Germany is the first country to apply on a large scale the modern idea of economists and social reformers to grant to labor a share in the management of industries. A law to this effect passed the German Reichstag at the end of a special session last Sunday by a vote of 213 to 64. The law is called the "bethiebsraetegesetz" (workmen's council law), and the opposition by the communists and independent socialists caused the rioting last week before the Reichstag building. This opposition is based on the ground that the law does not give labor full control of industry.

The law creates a complex system of councils, district councils and stewards that is more or less a moderate reflection of industrial sovietism. The main purpose of the law is to satisfy labor and create closer relations and better understanding as well as a greater co-operation between employers and employees by giving the latter an insight into the business affairs of firm, shop and factory, and a voice and vote in the board of directors of all concerns employing more than fifty employees, with special influence in questions of working conditions and discharge and hiring.

The law gives the right to elect a shop council in all concerns having twenty or more employees and a shop steward where less than twenty are employed. These provisions include farms. The right to a voice and vote in the board of directors and an insight into the balance sheet is given where more than fifty are employed. The law compels the employer to render quarterly reports to the shop council on the course of business and working efficiency. Where 100 or more are employed, the workers' council may fix an hour daily in which complaints and suggestions are received and the council in such enterprises is also given supervision over discharges and under certain conditions the right to veto such discharges.

This epoch-making law will serve as the model for similar legislation in other industrial countries, and it is easy to predict that Germany's example in this departure in social and economic legislation will have the same world-wide influence as her workmen's insurance system exerted during the past quarter of a century.

DEATHS.

During the past week the following trade unionists have passed away: John Florence of the Granite Cutters; Max Harte of the Marine Firemen; Berthold Alexander of the Cigarmakers; Abraham Gonzales of the Painters; George F. Anderson of the Bookbinders; August E. Goetze Jr., of the Letter Carriers and Bakery Wagon Drivers; Andrew Hughes, of the Marine Firemen; George Schnucker of the Shipyard Laborers; Abe Lindenbaum of the Retail Shoe Clerks.

The war-torn peoples of Europe are willing to make peace with Russia under the Bolsheviks. It will give them a real chance to investigate this the greatest paradox of our times, to get correct notions of what the Bolsheviks are really driving at. It will be up to Russia to make good before Democracy to show the world that she really has abolished czarism, militarism and the rule of terror.

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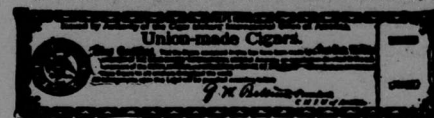
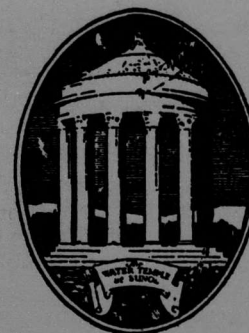
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FLORAL ARTISTS

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3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE**BLUE LABEL CIGARS****Sharing the Loss**

Here is the record of water delivery to a householder in the northwestern section of the city:

	Cubic feet consumed	Water bill
July 17	700	\$2.33
Aug. 18	700	2.33
Sept. 17	900	2.81
Oct. 17	900	2.81
Nov. 17	800	2.57
Dec. 17	4100	10.25

Two days after that last meter reading was taken, our service department sent that householder a letter, advising him to look for a leak. A week later the householder wrote that a bad leak had been discovered and fixed. Whereupon our service department wrote as follows:

"In line with our policy of absorbing one-half of the excess where water waste occurs through causes not under the consumer's knowledge or control, and where the consumer acts promptly in suppressing further loss, we are dividing with you the loss occasioned by leakage for the month ending December 17th.

"This allowance is worked out as follows:

"Value of delivery month ending Dec. 17	\$10.25
"Value of average monthly consumption	2.57
"Total excess.....	\$ 7.68
"Allowance, one half	\$ 3.84
"Credit for \$3.84 is shown on the adjusted bill enclosed herewith."	

Our liberal policy of adjustments in such cases is part of our endeavor to render "useful service."

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE.

A circular letter, dated San Francisco, January 9, 1920, has been issued to the membership, reading as follows:

We take great pleasure in announcing to you that our store at 3048-16th Street is now being operated on a co-operative basis, selling to non-member as well as members of the League, but returning purchase dividends in proportion to the amount bought, only to members who have paid their membership subscription in full. This is what makes it different from other stores.

Those members who belong to unions that are on strike at the present time, will receive, upon presentation of their green card, an immediate discount on their purchases, which will be equal to the purchase dividend paid to members.

The more you buy at your store, the greater your purchase dividends will be, and they will soon amount to more than your membership in the League has cost you, if you are a loyal co-operator, and trade at your own store.

We expect to have our store in the Richmond District open by the end of January. We need one hundred more members in that district, in order to open the store. Can we count on you for at least one new member?

The more members you bring into the League, the greater our purchasing power will be, and the greater saving we can make in our buying.

Help us establish other departments in our store, such as dry goods, fuel, and shoe departments, restaurant, butcher shop and fish market. All these can be established if you will help bring in members to the League.

Success depends upon the members. Be a booster for your own store.

Yours for co-operation.
CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE OF
SAN FRANCISCO

Paul Scharrenberg, President.
Elizabeth Livermore, Secretary.

DECEMBER MONTHLY REPORT.

Co-Operative Store, 3048-16th St., San Francisco.

Total sales forwarded\$31,698.05

Cash Income.

Cash on hand first of month.....\$ 2,137.44

Cash from sales 31,698.05

Cash from shoe repair department.... 23.03

Cash from barrels and boxes..... 104.99

Total cash received\$33,963.51

Expenses.

Insurance\$ 62.50

Salaries 1,610.60

Sundries 128.56

Total expenses\$1,801.66

Assets.

Stock on hand, Dec. 31.....\$11,536.45

Fixtures account 3,623.44

Cash on hand and in bank..... 1,434.92

Total assets\$16,594.81

Total merchandise purchased forward...\$27,717.50

Expenditures.

Paid for merchandise\$29,836.47

Paid for expenses 1,801.66

Paid for fixtures 573.37

Paid for transportation 317.09

Balance cash forwarded 1,434.92

Total cash expended\$33,963.51

Gain.

Estimated profit, per cent 7.10

Less cost of operation, per cent 5.68

Estimated net profit, per cent..... 1.42

Liabilities.

Accounts payable\$ 3,000.00

Membership capital 13,000.00

Unpaid rent 125.00

Gain 469.81

Total liabilities\$16,594.81

ASK METAL TRADES CONFERENCE

The following request for conference with the employers has been transmitted to the Metal Trades Association by the conference committee of the striking metal trades unions.

San Francisco, January 21, 1920

California Metal Trades Association,

Mr. Fred C. Metcalf, Secretary,

Rialto Bldg., New Montgomery and Mission Streets,

San Francisco, California.

Gentlemen:—The controversy between your association and this council is now nearly four months old. During all this period there has been no official business transacted between our respective organizations; a fact which has not resulted in any good either to ourselves or the community at large.

Up to date our respective organizations have jointly been responsible for this state of affairs; and in view of the opinion of many well meaning citizens, including some members of your association, and especially the suggestion of his Honor, Federal Judge Wm. C. Van Fleet, that both sides should modify their attitude and make an honest effort to bring about an honorable settlement; this council herewith respectfully requests that the official conference committee of our respective organizations meet for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about an honorable settlement of the present controversy.

Believing that the same well-meaning motive that inspired this council to seek these conferences will prompt your association to grant same we await your pleasure.

Respectfully,

R. W. BURTON,

D. J. WHITE,

M. J. McGUIRE,

Conference Committee.

By order of Bay Cities Metal Trades Council.

Each circle formed in the interest of a particular reform expands toward the others, until all meet and merge in one great body, constituting a purchasing power quickened by conscience, directed by intelligence, and concentrated with unerring precision.

SUED FOR GOING ON STRIKE.

The Artificial Silk Company of Obourg, Belgium, has begun an action against the union of its employees, the decision of which will constitute an important precedent in Belgian industrial law. The company asks \$100,000 damages from its workers for having gone on strike without previously notifying the company of their intentions, as they were bound to do by contract. The strikers allege breach of contract on the part of the employing firm, which had agreed to institute the eight-hour day, but had failed to do so. The company excuses this failure on the ground that details for applying the eight-hour principle were still under discussion, and that it was prevented from earlier action by insurmountable difficulties. It further charges that the workers went on strike without making any effort to bring their grievances before the company, which was quite ready to make concessions.

KANSAS COURT FOR LABOR.

Bills establishing a court of industrial relations in Kansas to have jurisdiction over certain industries invested with a public interest and designed to prevent strikes have been passed by both houses of the Kansas legislature. The house substituted its bill for the senate measure, sending the legislation back to the upper body for concurrence.

The house substitute contains three important amendments which materially change the measure. The first provision makes the sale or barter of food products an essential industry invested with a public interest and places it under jurisdiction of the court of industrial relations.

The second amendment provides that no contract regarding labor or wages shall be legal until approved by the court.

The third, which is the most drastic, provides that no contract shall be recognized by the industrial court as legal which shuts non-union labor out of employment in any industry.

The union label is a weapon with which the trade union arms the fair employer and disarms the unfair employer.



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This ticket, sewed on
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32 Battery Street
San Francisco, Calif.
Kansas City, Mo.
Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.

More Wear For The Money

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Meeting Held on January 16, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., by President Bonsor.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Shipyard Laborers, T. Kelly, W. T. Heywood. Garment Cutters, J. J. Kidd. Watchmen, Frank McLaughlin, vice P. McCarthy. Electrical Workers No. 6, W. H. Urmy, P. A. Clifford, Joe Nunan. Egg Inspectors, E. L. Washburn, C. A. Roberts. Ice Wagon Drivers, Oscar Franson, Paul Schliegel. Press Feeders, Miss Margaret Little, Jos. F. Bryan. Trackmen, Wm. Eisbert, vice D. Lucey. Waiters, Carl Helbig, vice Chas. Fux. Bakery Wagon Drivers, E. E. Currie, T. J. O'Leary, George Kidwell. Tailors, C. Alberts, J. Waxstock, vice Rose Gammons, A. Abrahams. Asphalt Workers, John O'Connor, vice J. Deveney. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions inclosing donations for the unions on strike: Asphalt Workers, Janitors, Stage Employees, Chauffeurs, Ladies Garment Workers No. 8, Garment Cutters No. 45, Bill Posters, Coopers, Cooks' Helpers, Marine Gasoline Engineers, San Francisco Federation of Teachers, Bottlers, Cooks No. 44, Waitresses, Waiters. From Kelleher & Brown, tailoring firm, with reference to statements made by Delegate Trummer.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Engineers No. 64, request for a boycott on the New San Francisco Laundry, 2542 Greenwich Street. Wage scale of Gas and Water Workers. Wage scale of Cap Makers.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Brother Richard Caverly with reference to articles written by John E. Bennett.

Referred to Label Section—From Painters' Union No. 72, with reference to more union label signs.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Consumers Co-operative League, inclosing statement of receipts and expenditures.

Referred to Iron Trades—From the Pacific Coast Baseball League, with reference to some of its members working in the shipyards.

Reports of Unions—Riggers and Stevedores—Still having trouble with dual organization on the waterfront; advised all sympathizers and union men to stay away from the Front; colored men still employed. Tailors—Reported that two international officers are in the city assisting local union in present difficulty. Brother Young, addressed the Council and told of his mission to settle if possible the pending controversy between the tailors and the employers. Cap Makers—Submitted new wage scale to employers. Cooks—Membership over 1300; have levied assessment, will turn Liberty Bonds, Thrift Stamps into money for the strikers. Jewelry Workers—Have levied assessment; just recovering from recent strike. Teamsters—Have signed agreement with employers for one year; contributed \$8,100.00 to date for unions on strike. Iron Trades—Statement of Mr. Powell, Bethlehem Shipyards very misleading regarding the open shop; Government investigating graft in Coast Shipbuilding plants.

Label Section—Minutes ordered printed in Labor Clarion.

Executive Committee—The wage scale of Retail Shoe Clerks was laid over one week, no committee appearing from the union. Although cited to appear before the Committee relative to the assessment, the following unions failed to appear: Paste Makers, Shoe Repairers, Auto

Bus Operators, Horse Shoers and Jewelry Workers. Bro. Steel, representing the Laundry Wagon Drivers, stated the union had not levied the assessment, but suggested that a committee appear before their next meeting. The representatives of the Telephone Operators, requested that a committee appear before their next meeting in Druids Hall, 44 Page street. The representatives of the Mailers and Photo Engravers, suggested that a committee appear before their next meeting, relative to the assessment. Representatives from the Waitresses' Union were present, and requested that their union be relieved of paying the full assessment; Committee feels that it is not within its province to excuse any union from doing its duty in this particular regard, and requests that every union bend their most serious efforts to pay the assessment in full as levied by the Council. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of motion made by Delegate Ferguson, instructing this Committee to draft resolutions on the subject of Secretary Frank C. Jordan, proposal to permit the importation of Chinese laborers and other matters in connection with the general subject of Asiatic immigration, your committee respectfully submit for the Council's endorsement the following resolution, which calls upon the Governor to call an extra session of the legislature for the enactment of legislation relative to holding of lands by aliens, and to request our senators and representatives in Congress to secure federal legislation that will forever bar the further immigration and settlement of Asiatics. Moved that the resolutions be endorsed.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, In defiance of repeated expressions of public sentiments in California against further Asiatic immigration and settlement of the State, Frank C. Jordan, our Secretary of State, has again brought this question to public attention, through his campaign in favor of importing Chinese laborers for employment under certain restrictions in the agricultural and horticultural sections; and

Whereas, Through the increased and unscrupulous activities of Japanese immigrants to acquire control over the most fertile and productive lands for colonization by their race, another phase of Oriental immigration is likewise producing great anxiety and apprehension among our people through these constant inroads by alien and unassimilable races; and

Whereas, Efforts are now being made to organize public sentiment and action to defeat these persistent and injurious activities against the supremacy of white civilization in California; therefore be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we join with all civic organizations and individuals who are now endeavoring to counteract these activities by the enactment of suit-

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PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31st, 1919

Assets	\$64,107,311.15
Deposits	60,669,724.15
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,437,587.00
Employees' Pension Fund	318,780.48



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able State and Federal legislation, and that, to that end, we petition the Governor of California to call an extra session to deal with this question, and we request our United States Senators and Congressmen likewise to secure such Federal legislation as will forever rid this State from the Asiatic agitation and peril; further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Governor Stephens, our United States Senators and Congressmen.

In the matter of the resolutions introduced by Delegate McGuire, declaring in favor of a policy to restrict further government loans to European nations, committee has drafted a substitute resolution, which is hereunto annexed, and recommends that the Council adopt same and forward copies as indicated in the resolution. On the resolution submitted by the Law and Legislative Committee in lieu of that introduced by Delegate McGuire, it was moved that the Council adopt same; amendment—that the subject matter be re-referred to the Committee; amendment carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the Council discharge the special committee appointed by the Council to investigate the statements made by Delegate Trummer relative to the firm of Kelleher & Browne having clothes made by Asiatics; carried.

Nominations—President, Wm. T. Bonsor; Vice-President, M. J. McGuire; Secretary, John A. O'Connell; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, James J. McTiernan; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick O'Brien; Trustees, Chas. Child, J. W. Spencer, D. P. Haggerty. Executive Committee—J. J. Kuhn, Dan Murphy, Chris. Brandhorst, John Kane, Theo. Johnson, J. R. Matheson, J. J. Matheson, M. J. McGuire, Wm. Granfield, Patrick O'Brien, Wm. Urmy, Wm. P. Stanton, Jas. E. Wilson, J. DePool, John Daly, George Knell; Law and Legislative Committee—Roe Baker, Emil Buehrer, Frank Evans, J. D. Hynes, Theodore Johnson, R. M. Roche, B. B. Rosenthal; Organizing Committee—John O. Walsh, Emil Buehrer, John Kane, Alex. Dijeau, A. L. McDonald, Victor Leheney, Frank O'Brien, Mary Everson, George McNulty, Labor Clarion Directors—John O. Walsh, M. E. Decker, George Hollis, Jas. J. McTiernan, John A. O'Connell. Council adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Receipts—\$7,053.05. **Expenses**—\$6,526.84.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are requested to demand the union label on all purchases.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum offers for next week a bill of great novelty and excellence which will contain seven entirely new acts.

The Rainbow Cocktail, a musical fantasy which was originally produced by Hassard Short at one of the Lamb's Club gambols where it created a sensation, will be presented for the first time here. The Rainbow Cocktail is a brief journey to a few of the musical plays of yesterday. The journey is conducted by the Wizard, played by Bruce De Lette and the plays are symbolized by half a dozen girls. The Wizard turns to Flora, Dora, then to one Little Maid, Two Little Maids, Three Little Maids from School of the Mikado, then to "Piff, Paff, Pouff" and the Merry Widow. The piece is handsomely costumed and staged and the cast, which includes the favorite singing comedienne, Helen Coyne, as Pousse Cafe, leaves nothing to be desired. Lew Brice, who has done his bit overseas as a doughboy, is back in vaudeville with an entirely new act which recently received the seal of New York approval. Its title which is "Dances and

Tunes of 1919" is self explanatory. Lyons and Yosco are reunited and will be received with pleasure. Their harp, violin, voices and personality are blended harmoniously and agreeably, the result being one of the most delightful acts in vaudeville. Bob Hall has a right to call himself "The Extemporaneous Chap," for he permits anyone in the audience to select a tune and then to this he makes up verse after verse about anyone or anything. Two of the cleverest performers on the wheel are Mortimer McRea and Gertrude Clegg as "The Intruder and the Queen of the Wheel." Harry Robertson, deservedly popular on the local concert platform and the possessor of a sweet and well cultivated tenor voice will be heard in operatic numbers and favorite ballads. The successful musical comedy "Extra Dry" will be included in the bill. Ruth Budd, "The Girl With the Smile," is an aerialist who performs her hazardous feats aloft in the most bewitching costumes.

BOOKBINDERS PROTEST.

At the request of the Bookbinders' and Bindery Women's Union, the San Francisco Labor Council has protested to the faculty of the University of California against the alleged action of that institution in having its Blue Book printed in the East.

It is the contention of the Labor Council that the work could have been done here just as well as in an Eastern shop and that it ill becomes a State institution to send its printing work East.

STATE SHORT TEACHERS.

The public schools of this State need at least 350 more teachers than the present staff.

During the year 1919, 1424 teachers left the service of the State, an increase of more than 12 per cent over the previous year, said Will C. Wood, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, at the meeting of the State Board of Education.

The number of new teachers was diminished by 17 per cent over the preceding year.

Seventeen of thirty-six county superintendents reported they were forced to lower the educational qualifications in order to meet this deficiency.

Thirty-four out of thirty-seven county superintendents say that promising young men and women no longer seek to enter the State educational field.

Superintendent Wood unqualifiedly condemns the proposal to lower the standard of teachers' examinations. "There is but one remedy," says Wood, "and that is to raise the salaries until they are high enough to attract men and women of the highest qualifications."

The union label unites all interests that lie in the improvement of industrial conditions through the abolition of the sweatshop, tenement house, insanitary factory, convict labor, Chinese labor, night labor, and child labor. Each of these evils has its antidote in the union label.

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THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE

THE RAINBOW COCKTAIL, with Bruce De Lette and Helen Coyne, a Lawrence Schwab Production; LEW BRICE, assisted by Adelaide Mason and Rube Beckwith in Dances and Tunes of 1919; LYONS and Yosco, Vaudeville Favorites; BOB HALL, The Extemporaneous Chap; EXTRA DRY, William B. Friedlander's Sparkling Musical Comedy Hit; McCRAE and CLEGG, The Intruder and the Queen of the Wheel; HARRY ROBERTSON, The Popular Tenor; RUTH BUDD, The Girl With the Smile.

Evening Prices—15c, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00

Matinee Prices—15c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

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*Linotype Machines.
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- (72) Broad, A. F. 48 Third
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance 1672 Haight
(1) Atlas Press, The 112 Hyde
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(59) Beck Printing Co., H. L. 340 Sansome
(73) Belcher & Phillips 515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press 140 Second
(89) Bolte, C. N. 440 Sansome
(196) Borgel & Downie 370 Second
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus 346 Sansome
(3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin 739 Market
(93) California Printing Co. 165 Jessie
(176) California Press 340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co. 708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae 1185 Church
(39) Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(32) Cottle Printing Co. 3262 Twenty-second
(179) Donaldson Publishing Co. 568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Co. 59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press 275 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(203) Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co. 818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(5) Guedet Printing Co. 344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co. 565 Mission
(127) Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros. 47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co. 584 California
(60) Hinton, W. M. 641 Stevenson
(150) International Printing Co. 330 Jackson
(67) Keystone Printing Co. 143 Second
(88) Kohnke Printing Co. 568 Clay
(168) Lanson & Lauray 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(84) Liberty Press 25 Fremont
(135) Lynch, Jas. T. 3390 Eighteenth
(23) Majestic Press 315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C. 485 Pine
(95) Martin Linotype Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman 363 Clay
(206) Moir Printing Company 440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co. 1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co. 343 Front
(91) McNicoll, John R. 215 Leidesdorff
(208) Neubarth & Co., J. J. 25 Jessie
(32) Norton, R. H. 5716 Geary
(52) Overland Publishing Co. 259 Minna
(104) Owl Printing Co. 565 Commercial
(111) Pacific Typesetting & Type Foundry 330 Jackson
(102) Perfection Press 543 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
(70) Phillips & Van Orden Co. 509-521 Howard
(88) Polyglot Printing Co. 118 Columbus Ave.
(143) Progress Printing Co. 516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros. 513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The 320 Sixth Ave.
(61) Rincon Pub. Co. 641 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press 461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co. 16 Larkin
(58) Service Press, The 420 Sutter
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union 818 Mission
(125) Shanley Co., The 147-151 Minna
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(63) Telegraph Press 69 Turk
(168) Thumler & Rutherford 117 Grant Ave.
(187) Town Talk Press 88 First
(138) Wagner Printing Co. 1105 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
(38) West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
(43) Western Printing Co. 82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
(44) Williams Printing Co. 350 Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc. 774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(205) Bowman & Plimley 343 Front
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co. 442 Sansome
(200) Cardoza Co., T. J. 133 First
(210) Dever, Garrity Co. 515 Howard
(224) Foster & Futernick Company 39 Battery
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L. 340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B. 440 Sansome

- (81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(195) Stumm, E. C. 675 Stevenson

LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (158) Hansen Printing Co. 584 California

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission
(179) Donaldson Publishing Co. 568 Clay

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (26) Roesch Co., Louis Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency 766 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance 1672 Haight
(139) Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian 340 Sansome
(8) The Bulletin 767 Market
(11) Call and Post, The New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(121) California Demokrat 443 Pine
(25) Daily News 340 Ninth
(94) Journal of Commerce, Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion Sixteenth and Capp
(141) La Voce del Popolo 641 Stevenson
(57) Leader, The 643 Stevenson
(123) L'Italia Daily News 118 Columbus Ave.
(39) Mission Enterprise 3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant 423 Sacramento
(61) Recorder, The 643 Stevenson
(32) Richmond Record, The 5716 Geary
(52) S. F. News Letter 259 Minna
(7) Star, The 1122-1124 Mission
(41) The Seamen's Journal 59 Clay
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel 1185 Church
(38) Vestkusten, Swedish 30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room 509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co. 16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros. 47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co. 259 Minna
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.
..... New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. 53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. 563 Clay
(31) Drummond, J. A. 245 Mission
(202) Photo Art Engraving Co. 211 Stevenson
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(109) Salter Bros. 118 Columbus Ave.
(299) Sierra Art and Engraving 343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co. 76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros. 140 Second

STEEL DIE ENGRAVERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Building Maintenance Co.
American Tobacco Company.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
McDonald & Collett, Tailors.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Regent Theatre.
Roseblum & Abrams, tailors, 1105 Market.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 915 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The stated meeting of the union for January was held at the Labor Temple last Sunday. A fairly good attendance was had, although the delightful weather that day was undoubtedly responsible for keeping many of the regulars away. The business was finished and the meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Applications for membership were received from Joseph J. Wilson, Harold N. Seeger, Albert Brown, Frank B. Pryor, Jr., and Bruno Catelli.

The apprentice committee reported that it had examined eight apprentices during the month and with satisfactory results.

Andre Alexandre, Henry Domeniconi, James B. Fleming, Furbie E. Holbrook, Frank Pesce, Theodore Steffen, Jr., Amedeo Tommasino, Louis J. Wolf (journeymen), Charles W. Nicholson, Antonio Sanchez (apprentices) were elected to membership and received the obligation.

An amendment proposed at the December meeting requiring unanimous consent for a member to speak more than twice on any subject was defeated, it being held that a majority vote should determine whether such privilege be extended.

An assessment of 25 cents was ordered on February earnings of all members who receive more than \$60 that month, the amount collected to be paid over to the California State Federation of Labor for the benefit of the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades.

An appropriation of \$5 per week was authorized to help defray the expenses of the Anti-Emporium League and a report was received from that body partially outlining its plan of activities.

Because of the increased membership of No. 21, the per capita tax paid into the Allied Printing Trades Council, the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council was ordered increased.

Secretary Michelson was elected a delegate to the Labor Council, the union now being entitled to ten delegates to that body.

A communication was received from Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the advantages of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness as an investment. The officers were authorized to make purchases of same out of moneys accruing to the reserve fund of the union.

A communication from San Francisco Labor Council embodying resolutions condemning the action of the Board of Education and of the Board of Fire Commissioners in prohibiting the employees of their respective departments from forming or belonging to a labor union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was approved and the secretary was instructed to inform the mayor, the Board of Education and the Board of Fire Commissioners of the action taken.

R. C. Henderson, a member of Salt Lake Typographical Union, called at headquarters during the week. He is visiting relatives and friends in San Francisco.

The new working cards for 1920 are ready for distribution. Secretary Michelson requests the assistance of all chairmen of chapels in putting the cards in the hands of the membership.

Claude Couse of the Franklin Linotype chapel announces that he will be a candidate for delegate to the Albany convention.

Take this pledge for 1920: "I pledge myself and family not to trade with 'The Emporium' until it grants to its employees the right to belong to a labor union."

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of meeting held Wednesday, January 7, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President P. C. Hanson with all officers present but: Brothers S. P. Kane, Al. Condrette and D. J. Grace.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From Boxmakers and Sawyers for Bernard Piutti; French Cooks' Union for Emil G. Buehrer and Jos. Depool. From Coopers' Union for R. Meyer and I. P. Beban. From Cigar Makers' Union for M. Blackfield and Mrs. Mary Wolf. From Draughtsmen's Union for J. J. Hay and W. J. Wilkinson. From Grocery Clerks' Union for F. D. Lewis. From Pressmen's Union for Eugene Gibson. From Steam Engineers for Frank Lively and Wm. Davidson. From Stablemen, Garage Employees for Chas. Owens. All credentials accepted and delegates seated.

Communications—From Union Label Trades Department stating that they have referred to Secretary Morrison the matter of doing away with the paper labels of the American Federation of Labor; filed. From the Metal Trades Council of St. Louis and vicinity stating that the Robinson Fire Apparatus Company of St. Louis is unfair to organized labor and requesting the assistance of the labor movement to the end that all municipal governments be notified and requested not to buy from this company; referred to secretary. From Label Trades Section of St. Louis minutes of meeting of December 12, 1919.

Reports of Unions—Pressmen's Union No. 24 report that the Curran is still using non-union programs and that the Imperial Theatre was doing the same. Bill Posters No. 44 report that the Paramount Club was not employing members of their union in distributing quarter cards for their dance and were tacking them on telegraph poles which is against the city ordinance. Boxmakers and Sawyers' Union report that the only cracker company that is fair to them and demands their union label on their boxes was the Independent Cracker Co. Carpet-Upholsterers report that they have taken a share in the Consumers Co-operative League and made a \$25.00 donation to the striking unions. Tailors report that things are about the same and request everybody to look for the union label before ordering a suit of clothes. Grocery Clerks report that the Consumers' Co-operative League has opened to the public with a full staff of union clerks. Shoe Clerks report that from now on all downtown shoe and hat stores will open at 9 a. m. and close at 6 p. m. Glove Workers report that they are making a campaign for a demand for the Glove Workers' union label.

Agitation Committee—No Meeting. Trustees report favorable on bills.

Label Agent—Sent out circular letter on having unions see that their delegates attend meeting of the Label Section. Was trying to do something on the Red Devil Tools but on ac-

count of the strike could make but little headway. Framed up article on the Bell Brand Collar for the Labor Clarion. On the Curran Theatre program the manager stated he had nothing to do with it, that the Green Advertising Agency were the people to see. It was reported that these people were an eastern concern who get the advertising for the program and then would farm it out to the cheapest printer. That the Publicity Committee of the Labor Council had taken some space on the two bulletin boards.

Installation of Officers—All were installed but Brothers Beban and Schot.

New Business—Motion made and carried that the Label Section request the Publicity Committee of the Labor Council to use all the advertising space of the two boards. Motion made and carried that Sisters Ashton and Burkett be requested to visit the women's unions to have them send delegates to the Label Section. Motion made and carried that a letter be sent to the Theater Managers' Association, requesting a conference. Motion made and carried that an article be placed in the Labor Clarion requesting that when union and other organizations give a dance to see that they have a union hall, union music, union printing, on union made paper and union bill posters or distributors.

On the program of agitation for the coming year it was suggested that the Section should confine itself to one single effort and stay with that until the result was accomplished. In connection with this object the Tailors' fight was brought in as an example to which the Section could stick until the fight was won, that the tailors should frame up a circular letter explaining the true conditions of the strike and that committees should follow up the letter with visiting unions urging its members to demand the tailor's union label. Motion made and carried that the Agitation Committee meet immediately after adjournment of meeting.

Good of the Section—Retiring President P. C. Hanson thanked the delegates for their earnest support and co-operation while he was President and stated that he will still do all he can to help agitate for the label, card and button, although not an active officer. Incoming President B. A. Brundage after being installed stated that he also wanted the active co-operation of the delegates and that he would try his utmost to make his term of office beneficial to the Label Section.

Under this head Delegates Buehrer, Kidwell, Desepte, Howard, Gibson, Plato, Mrs. Ashton and others spoke on the activities of the Section for the ensuing year, on increasing the attendance, on the laxity of the label trades unions in boosting their respective label, by not having their delegates attend the meetings of the Label Section, on the non-affiliation of a good many unions that could easily afford the one dollar a month dues.

Receipts—Dues \$42.00; Per Capita Tax \$28.37.

Bills—Hall Rent \$8.00; Labor Clarion \$1.30;

Donaldson P. & P. Co. \$3.25; G. J. Plato \$11.00; W. G. Desepte \$11.00; M. E. Kirby \$1.00; E. G. Buehrer \$2.50. From Special Fund \$31.25.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m. to meet Wednesday, January 21, 1920.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

SECURE AND PROFITABLE

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day?

Humboldt Savings Bank

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

Phone Market 2355

Yosemite Beer on Draught

JOHN WIESE

CAFETERIA—STEAM TABLE

Strictly Union Conditions

2036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

Demand the Union Label

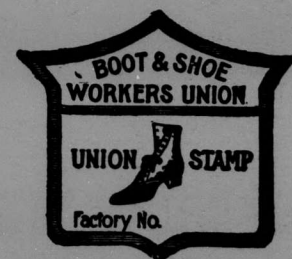
ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

This UNION STAMP

All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Collis Lovely,
Pres.

Chas. L. Baine,
Sec.-Treas.

Pragers
Market and Jones Sts

**HEADQUARTERS FOR
OVERALLS and WORK SHIRTS**

CLEARANCE SALE

Men! Here is a chance to buy the Famous

B-KOMFY

SHOE

THE SHOE OF PERFECT COMFORT
THE SHOE OF ABSOLUTE EASE
AT GREATLY REDUCED SALE PRICES

The B-KOMFY Union Stamped Shoe is built of selected materials and leathers by skilled Union Shoemakers, assuring a shoe of the Highest Quality.

The B-Komfy is made on a Combination, Nature-shape Last, that fits the heel and instep snugly, allowing ample room across the ball of the foot. The toes lie flat. Here is a shoe that requires no breaking in.

Sale Prices

B-Komfy Black Vici Kid Lace Shoes.....	\$7.95
B-Komfy Gun Metal Calf and Black Kid Blucher Lace.....	\$7.95
B-Komfy Brown Russia Calf and Brown Kid Bluchers.....	\$8.65

These prices do not apply after January 31st.

See Our
Great
Window
Display

B KATSEHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co
825 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco's
**Union
Shoe
Store**

525 FOURTEENTH ST.
OAKLAND

A. J. GALLAGHER MAY BE SEALER.

Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher, according to the ruling of the Civil Service Commission last Monday evening, may pass a competitive examination for sealer of weights and measures, as the position is not a promotional one, that is any person may compete for the office and the position is not restricted to the four deputies now employed by the bureau. Accordingly Mr. Gallagher may resign as supervisor and receive a temporary appointment as sealer, subject to take such future examination as may be determined by the commission.

LABOR PARTY.

The California State Federation of Labor has filed without action a communication received from Frank J. Esper, secretary of the so-called Labor Party of America, inclosing call and credentials for the Labor Party convention. The communication urged the Federation to be represented in the convention.

The political program of the California State Federation of Labor is that of the American Federation of Labor, viz: "Reward your friends and defeat your enemies."

TEAMSTERS' AGREEMENT.

Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85 has signed an agreement with the Draymen's Association for a period of one year, the agreement providing for a reduction of two hours a week in the hours of labor of union teamsters. Under the new agreement, now effective, teamsters will have a full hour for lunch each day, instead of fifty minutes, and will quit one hour earlier on Saturdays than has been their custom. The Brotherhood of Teamsters has donated a total of \$8100 to the shipyard and metal trades workers on strike, with a promise to keep up an assessment on their members until the strike is won.

LOAN ASSOCIATION.

A plan to establish a union labor building and loan association has been submitted to the executive committee of the California State Federation of Labor. The plan as proposed provides for a nation-wide movement in behalf of building and loan associations to be controlled and operated by organized labor exclusively. The proposition has been referred to the legislative committee of the California State Federation of Labor.

BUILDING TRADES EXECUTIVES.

On January 26th the members of the executive council of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will come to San Francisco, where they will hold a special session to deal with affairs touching the department locally.

The executive council of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is composed of the following: President, John Donlin; vice-presidents, George F. Hedrick, Milton Snellings, William J. McSorley, John J. Hynes, William L. Hutcherson; secretary-treasurer, William J. Spencer.

When the State Building Trades Council convenes in annual session in Bakersfield next March there will be among the missing Thomas Westoby, recently summoned by death. Mr. Westoby has for years figured in the affairs of the Building Trades Council convention. He was treasurer of the Alameda County Building Trades Council.

DAY OF REST FOR WAITRESSES.

The California Eight Hour Law for Women contains no provisions for a legal day of rest, though limiting the hours to forty-eight per week. To supply such omission, the Industrial Welfare Commission, which has under the State Constitution power to regulate working conditions for women and minors, has in several industries issued regulations covering the subject. The Commission announces that it has granted a final postponement of thirty days in the enforcement of the day of rest provision for full-time women workers in hotels and restaurants. This extension has been granted, it is stated, to make it possible for employers to secure additional workers necessary to provide for the required one day's rest in seven. After February 16 no woman employed in a hotel or restaurant over six hours a day may work more than six days a week. It is not required that a woman working six hours a day or less be given the day of rest.

MISS CUMMINGS RESIGNS.

Miss May Cummings, for twelve years the business manager of the local branch of the United Garment Workers of America, has resigned from that office, much to the regret of the entire membership. Miss Cummings has been one of the most popular women in the local labor movement, and she will be sorely missed. Miss Cummings is keeping secret her plans for the future, but whatever they are she may be sure of the best wishes of all trade unionists.

Among those who seek to be elected to the office of Miss Cummings are Nellie Casey, Katherine Granville and Margaret Stump. At the last meeting of the union 25 candidates were initiated and the newly elected officers were installed.

GETS CHARTER.

The Riggers and Stevedores' Union of San Francisco has affiliated with and received a charter from the International Longshoremen's Association. The union is asking all union men not to seek work on the waterfront until the situation resulting from the recent strike is settled to the satisfaction of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union.

"The Emporium" is unfair to organized labor.

NO STRIKE HERE THE ONLY HIGH CLASS TAILORS THAT HAVE A UNION SHOP

Al. C. Posener - Phil F. Friedman

Artistic Tailoring

139 ELLIS STREET, above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MURINE
FOR YOUR EYES
Exposure to Sun, Wind, Dust, Heat, Cold, Gases and Bad Lighting is Injurious to your Eyes. Sore, Inflamed Eyes Quickly Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. At all Drug Stores. Write for Eye Care Book, free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., 9 E. Ohio St., Chicago